

MISCELLANEOUS
LETTERS,

Giving an Account of the

WORKS

OF THE

LEARNED,

Both at Home and Abroad.

In which there is a Catalogue and Idea of all valuable Books Publish'd in *Europe*, with whatever occurs Remarkable in the Commonwealth of Learning.

For the Month of *FEBRUARY*, 1696.

V O L. II.

L O N D O N:

Printed for Henry Rhodes, at the *Star* at the Corner of *Bride-Lane*; and William Lindsey, at the *Angel* near *Lincolns-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*. MDCXCVI.

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S I R;

THe Administrator *Sture* being dead, the Arch-Bishop came out of his Retreat, re-assumed his former Dignity, and entred into *Upsal*, where he declar'd for *Christiern*, and called the States of the Kingdom. The Clergy followed the Example of their Metropolitan, and endeavour'd to perswade the Nobility and Peasants to repair thither; but most of 'em refused to meet in a Place where they knew their Enemies would prescribe them Laws; so that only the Bishops, three Senators, and a few Temporal Lords of *West Gothland* met at *Upsal*. *Otho*, General of the *Danish* Forces appeared then, being attended by his chief Officers, and demanded the Extinction of the Dignity of *Administrator*, and the Re-establishment of the Union of *Calmar*. He easily obtained what he desired, and made a solemn Promise in the Name of *Christiern* to release *Gustavus* without any Ransom, and that no body should be molested upon the Account of the Party they had followed during the Troubles.

The Arch-Bishop in the Name of that Assembly gave *Christiern* the Title of King of *Sweden*; and *Otho* caus'd his Forces

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to advance into the remotest Provinces, to oblige them to own the Title and Government of his Master. A great number of Peasants took up Arms to defend their Liberties, but being not followed by others, and having no Chief to head them, they were forced to take Sanctuary in the Mountains and Forests, where they perished with Hunger and Cold. In the mean time the Arch-Bishop thought fit to prevent those Insurrections, and to terrify the Rebels by something more formidable in those days than Death it self; he forbid the Priests to allow Christian Burial unto such who should dye in Arms against a Prince, whose Authority was approved by the *Pope*.

Gustavus was all that while Prisoner in the Castle of *Eric Banner* in *Denmark*, much concerned for the death of the Administrator, and the miserable Condition of his Country; and those melancholy Considerations obliged him to endeavour his escape, which he compassed as they were gone a Hunting. He went over into *Sweden* in a Merchant Ship of *Lubeck*, and being disguised, he absconded, and went from place to place to observe the Disposition of the People, discovering himself but to such few Persons, whose Friendship he thought could be proof against all treacherous Temptations.

In the mean time *Christiern* went into *Sweden* to take Possession of his new Kingdom, and reduce the Rebels. He corrupted the Garrison of *Calmar*, and forced the Widow of the late Administrator to Surrender the Town and Castle of *Stockholm*, which she defended for a long while with the utmost vigour. Having thus settled his Affairs, he returned into *Denmark*, leaving the Command of his Army to *Swerin Norby*, and re-called *Otho*, whose Capacity and Experience he wanted to appease the *Danes*, who then begun to grumble much against their King.

Their Dissatisfaction proceeded from his Cruelty: But nothing vexed them so much as to see that Prince Usurping an Arbitrary Power, to make a Sacrifice of his Authority to *Sigebritte* a *Dutch* Woman, who without any Beauty or Quality, had found means to charm that Prince to such a degree, that he knew no other Rule but her Will. She Lorded it over the Court and Kingdom, and disposed of all places of Trust and Imployment, without having any regard to the Merit of the Persons,

Persons, or the Laws of the State, but only according to her own Caprichio and Will.

The unexpected return of *Christiern* frightened the *Danes* into a Dissimulation and Compliance: so that it was resolved in the Council that the King should re-pass into *Sweden*, to alter the Frame of that Government. He met there an Ambassador of *Charles V.* who was sent to present him with the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, the Ceremony whereof was put off till his Coronation-day, to make it more Solemn and Magnificent.

The new King invited all the *Swedish* Lords to a great Treat: The two first days were spent in Plays and other Diversions, and there appeared such an Union, that one would have thought that the mutual Aversion of those two Nations, was drowned in their Cups; but upon the third day the Arch-Bishop of *Upsal* (according to his private Agreement) appeared before the King, and implored his Justice against the late Administrator and the Senators, who had forced him to renounce his Dignity. The King declined to take Cognizance of that Affair, and referred it to *Theodore* Arch-Bishop of *Lunden*, and the Bishop of *Odensee* one of his Suffragans, who were Executors of the Fulminatory Bull sent against the late Administrator.

This *Theodore*, though without Birth, Education, or Capacity, was much in the King's Favour, by the great Credit of *Sigebritte*, whose Spy he had been for a long time, and by her means raised from the mean Condition of a Barber to the Dignity of Arch-Bishop; and therefore *Christiern* could not have pitched upon a fitter Tool for his Cruelty. The Commissaries having examined the Lords accused by the Arch-Bishop, declared them guilty of Heresy, and resolved to try and punish them as such; but because that proceeding requir'd a pretty long time, that barbarous Prince grew impatient, and sent them word to prepare themselves to dye.

The 8th Day of *November* was chosen for their Execution, and the Prisoners being come to the place appointed for that bloody Tragedy, a *Danish* Officer read the Bull of the *Pope*, and then the Bishops of *Stregness* and *Scara*, and all the Temporal Senators, with 94 Lords were put to death. The City of *Stockholm* was delivered to the fury of the Soldiers, who following the Example of their Prince, committed all imaginable Cruel-

ties. The Body of the late Administrator was taken out of his Grave, and exposed upon the great Place. His Widow was sent for, and that Monster ordered her to choose the manner of her Death, either of being Burnt, or Drown'd, or buried Alive; but *Norby* interceded for her, and sav'd her Life.

Christiern thinking to have settled his Authority by that Massacre, altered the Constitution of *Sweden*, oppressed the People with heavy Taxes, and threatened the Peasants to cut off one Leg and one Arm to prevent their Rebellion, adding in a Scoffing way, *That a Man born for the Plow, and not for Arms, ought to be contented with one Hand, a natural Leg and a Wooden one.* His Affairs requiring his Presence in *Denmark*, he left the Arch Bishop of *Lunden* Viceroy of *Sweden*, charging him above all to spare nothing for discovering the retreat of *Gustavus*, for whose Head he promised a great Price.

This unfortunate Gentleman was wandering in all the Provinces, knowing not what to do, having lost his best Friends, and at last resolved to retire into *Dalecarlia*, where the Kings of *Sweden* were not suffer'd to keep any standing Forces, or Garison, nor even to come themselves in Person, unless they had first given Hostages for the Preservation of their Privileges. But he met with many odd Adventures, which brought him into great danger of his Life. He was robbed by his Guide, and forced to hire himself to work in the Copper-Mines, where he was known and discovered by a Woman, and thereby forced to fly. He retired into a Gentleman's House called *Peterfon*, and afterward was concealed by a Priest, who kept him for some time in a private place of his Church, of which nobody had the Key but himself. They agreed together to try the Minds of the People, and that *Gustavus* should repair to *Mora*, in case they were disposed to take up Arms against the *Danes*. The Peasants declared for him, and being got together, he marched to Besiege the Governour of the Province, whose Castle he took by Storm, and secur'd his Person.

Several Gentlemen proscribed by *Christiern*, joined him, as well as such who commiserated the hard Fate of their Country, and thereby his Army being considerably reinforced, he marched into the Country, putting the *Danes* to flight every where, and took *Vesteras* and *Upsal*.

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The Arch Bishop demanded 3000 Men of the *Viceroy*, and marched with so much diligence and secrecy, that *Gustavus* had no notice of it, but two Hours before he came in sight; but however he was happy enough to retire in good order. The Arch Bishop growing proud and negligent, for having forced his Enemies to betake themselves to their Heels, was returning to *Stockholm*; but *Gustavus* resolved to Surprise him, and therefore laid an Ambuscade in his way into which the imprudent Prelate fell, and lost so many Men, that he had much ado to bring back the sixth part of his Forces. *Gustavus* returned to *Upsal*, and caused one of the Towers of the Arch-Bishop's Palace to be demolished, because it was rather a Fortress than an Ornament.

It was about that time that the Doctrin of *Luther* was first introduced into *Sweden* by the *Germans*, who served in *Gustavus's* Army, and was afterwards Preached and spread by *Laurence* and *Olaus Petri*, who were Disciples of that great Man.

Gustavus, improving all Opportunities, resolved to make use of the Consternation his Enemies were in, by the Defeat of the Arch Bishop, and therefore marched directly to *Stockholm*, which gave such a Terror to the Viceroy, and that troublesome Prelate, that they thought fit to quit the Place while they had a Passage open, and Sail'd for *Denmark*. The Joy and Satisfaction those prosperous Events gave to *Gustavus* were interrupted, by the melancholy News he received of the Death of his Sister, whom *Christiern* had caused to be put in a Sack and thrown into the Sea.

Gustavus then called the States at *Wadestena*, to settle the Government of the Nation; and they unanimously offered him the Supream Authority, and the Title of King; but he refused it, and contented himself with the Quality of Administrator, as more modest and becoming his present Fortune. *This is the Conclusion of the First Volume.*

The States were no sooner separated, but the Administrator reinforce'd his Army to carry on his Conquests. He took the Castle of *Westeras*, and marched to *Stockholm*, which was already block'd up by his Generals; but Admiral *Norbi* reliev'd it with a numerous Fleet from *Denmark*. The Administrator
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sat down again before that Place, and having defeated the *Danes*, who several times attempted to force him to raise the Siege; he would have certainly taken it, if the News he received of the general Insurrection of the Kingdom of *Denmark* against *Christiern*, had not obliged him to put off that Enterprize for some time. He left a Body of his Troops to block up *Stockholm*, and called the States at *Stregness*, where he acquainted them with the Intelligence he had from *Denmark*, and the present Condition of their own Country. The States having seriously consider'd the Misfortunes *Sweden* had labour'd under since the fatal Union of *Calmar*, and the great Services of *Gustavus*, they proclaim'd him King of *Sweden*. He then return'd to *Stockholm*, and carry'd on the Siege with so much Vigour, that the Garison was forced to Capitulate.

The *Danes* were so incens'd against *Christiern*, that they oblig'd him to quit the Kingdom, and in his room elected *Frederick* his Uncle, notwithstanding the Sollicitations of the Emperor *Charles V.* Brother-in-law to *Christiern*, who writ to them in his behalf. *Trolle*, that troublesome Arch-Bishop of *Upsal*, was then in *Denmark*, and being conscious of his Crimes, and that neither *Gustavus* nor the States of *Sweden* would forgive him; he insinuated himself into *Frederick's* Favour, and perswaded him that *Sweden* belong'd to him by Right, being Son of *Christiern I.* and exhorted him to deliver that Country from the Tyranny of *Gustavus*, assuring him that the *Swedes* were already tired with his Arbitrary Government. *Frederick* was so pleas'd with this Proposition, that he caus'd the Arch-Bishop to Crown him King of *Sweden* in *Copenhagen*, and then sent an Ambassador to *Stockholm*, to complain against the Election of *Gustavus*.

The Senate was unwilling to give him Audience, but *Gustavus* prevailed over them, and sent some Lords of his Court to attend him with all the Ceremonies due to Ambassadors of Princes. The Speech he made rais'd the Indignation of the Senate; the President answer'd him, *That the Swedes were weary of choosing their Kings from amongst their Enemies, that they owed their Preservation and Felicity to the Prince they had elected: And they were so angry with the Arch-Bishop, that they declared him Traytor and Enemy of his Country, for having Crown'd Frederick.*

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Gustavus entertained the Ambassador very nobly, made him great Presents, and sent with him an Envoy to *Denmark*, to demand the liberty of the Widow of the late Administrator *Sture*.

The vigorous Answer of the Senate of *Sweden*, and the affection the Ambassador had observed in the People for their new King, made *Frederick* sensible of the improbability of succeeding in this Design; and therefore he thought it more prudent to make Peace with *Gustavus*, and offer'd to his Envoy to make an Offensive and Defensive League with him against *Christiern*, and immediately set at liberty the Widow of the late Administrator, and other *Swedish* Ladies who were Prisoners in *Denmark*, as a Sign of the Sincerity of his Intentions.

Gustavus accepted the Proposals, and receiv'd that Princess with all marks of Respect, who was soon after married to *Tureio Hanson*, first Senator and Grand Marechal of the Kingdom, a Man without any Courage, but very Proud of his Birth and vast Estate. The King having thus settled his Affairs, resolved to curb the Clergy, whose great Riches rendred them dangerous to the Tranquility of the Nation; their Hearts being always inclin'd for the *Danes*. He bestow'd the vacant Dignities on able Men, who were absolutely devoted to his Service, and ordered the Chapter of *Upsal* to proceed to the Election of a new Arch-Bishop. They summoned *Trolle* to appear and answer the Accusations made against him; and his Refusal being taken for a voluntary Abdication, they elected *John Magnus*, who was very Learned in the Divinity of the Schoolmen, but very ignorant in Politicks, of a fearful Temper, and loving his Library and Solitude.

Sometime after there was an Interview at *Malmogen*, between *Gustavus* and *Frederick*, where they concluded the League above-mention'd.

Gustavus having then nothing to fear from his Neighbors, acquainted *Laiz Anderderson* his Chancellor with his design concerning the Clergy. That Man was bold, eloquent, and already pleased with *Luther's* Doctrin, and likely, says our Author, look'd upon the different Religions as Philosophical Opinions, and therefore, like a true Courtier, confirm'd the King in his Resolution. He told him, that he ought to make no scruple of
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Seizing part of the Estates of the Clergy for the necessary Defence of the Kingdom; that for preventing the Monks and Priests (who look upon such Enterprizes against their Temporal Riches, as many attempts against Religion) to foment Rebellions, he ought to Countenance the Reformation of *Luther*, which had already made a considerable Progress in his Kingdom: That by the favour of that Doctrine, which was directly levelled against the Temporal Power and Riches of the Clergy, he could easily possess himself of the Fortresses of the Bishops, and re-unite to the Crown the Demesns, which his Predecessors out of Zeal and want of Prudence had alienated. He assured him further, that the People would gladly see such things, if at the same time he eased them of the heavy Taxes laid upon them. That the Nobility would take it very kindly to be restored to the Possession of the Estates, which their Fathers had parted with by an excessive Liberality; That the Monks, who generally speaking, look'd upon their Monasteries as Prisons, to which they were confined, would be glad to be re-admitted into the Civil Society; That the lower Clergy would willingly consent to be made free from the Imposition of a single Life, and to quit a scandalous Concubinage for a lawful Matrimony; That the Bishops only would oppose those Innovations as being chiefly concerned, but that they were very few: That those of *Westeras* and *Stregneß*, on whom he had lately bestowed those fat Livings, would not directly appear against him; and lastly that he should banish the others in case they did not comply with his desire.

This was the Scheme laid by *Anderson*, which was approved by *Gustavus*, being much like unto the Plan he himself framed. However he thought that so nice a matter required all his Care, and being a great Politician, he dexterously conceal'd his Opinion concerning *Luther's* Doctrine, in the mean time giving a secret Order to his Chancellor to protect *Olaus Petri*, and other *Lutheran* Doctors, and to encourage them to send for some more out of *Germany* to spread that Doctrine.

Whilst those Doctors endeavour'd to Convert the People, the King sought for Pretences to lessen the Temporal Power of the Clergy. The Priests raised a Tribute from certain publick Sins, and exacted some Fines from such who were Hunt-
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ing or Fishing, during the Divine Service, and *Gustavus* began with that to clip their Authority. He forbid them to raise that Duty, and afterwards by another Declaration to Excommunicate their Enemies and their Debtors; he abolished their Courts, and refer'd all Affairs to Secular Tribunals, and forbid the Bishops to possess themselves of the Estates left by the Clergy of their Diocess.

The Clergy exclaim'd very loudly against the Violation of their Privileges; but the King slighting their Complaints and Threats, quartered his Forces upon their Lands, which none of his Predecessors had had courage enough to attempt. He put his Horse into the Abbeys, and re-united to his Demesns the Estate of the *Carthusians* of *Gripsholm*, who had refused to give him Retreat in his Misfortune, though they had been Founded by his Ancestors.

Olaus about that time Published his Translation of the *New-Testament* into the *Swedish* Language, done out of the *High-Dutch*, translated by *Luther*, which much alarm'd the Bishops. They went in a Body to the King, and the Arch-Bishop of *Upsal* told him that that Version was but a Copy of the other already condemn'd by the Holy See, and the most famous Universities in *Europe*, adding with a great Respect, that his last Declarations were such, that he could not have been inspired with them, but by the professed Enemies of the Church.

The King answer'd them, That the Clergy having possessed themselves of the Lands of the Crown, during the Troubles and Civil Wars, no reasonable Man ought to blame him for taking his own; and as to *Olaus*, that he was ready to deny him his Protection as well as to all his Subjects, who should be convicted of Heresy.

Olaus was Summoned, and offer'd to Convince the Arch-Bishop of several Errors before the King and the Senate. The King accepted the Proposal, and appointed *Upsal* for the Conference, but the Bishops refused to dispute with a Man, of whom they pretended to be Judges by their Episcopal Dignity; but one Doctor *Gallus* oppos'd him. The two Divines disputed a long time about Purgatory, Indulgences, the Communion under both kinds; the Marriage of Priests, and the Temporal Power of the Clergy; but they could never agree

about their Proofs. *Gallus* quoted now and then the Scripture, and insisted much upon Tradition, the Councils, and the Fathers; whereas *Olaus* would admit of no other Proof, but such as were taken from the Bible, and so the Conference prov'd useless. But as the Bishops had complain'd against the Version of *Olaus*, the King desired the Arch-Bishop to undertake such a Work, telling them, that it would be very serviceable to Country Parsons, who did not understand Latin, and so were not able to Instruct their Parishioners.

The Arch-Bishop called his Suffragans and the Deputies of the Clergy at *Stockholm*, and in the first Speech he made to them, insisted much upon the Necessity of a Version of the *New Testament*, and told them that such a Work was the only way to stop the progress of the Doctrin of *Luther*, and hinder the King from changing his Religion. The Bishop of *Lincoping* oppos'd that Motion with all the Zeal imaginable; and maintain'd that Jesus Christ had left the Interpretation of his Word to his Ministers alone, to prevent the Disputes of ignorant Men. He made use of several other Arguments much to the same purpose; but however it was resolved to go on with so necessary a Work, and especially seeing the King was so desirous of it. The Secular Clergy undertook the Translation of the Four Gospels, the *Acts* of the *Apostles*, and the *Epistles* of *St. Paul*: The Begging Fryars the other *Epistles*; and the *Carthusians* the *Revelation* of *St. John*.

Olaus published about that time an Account of his Conference at *Upsal*, which was kindly receiv'd by the People, and contributed much to the progress of the *Lutheranism*. This sudden Change was very acceptable to *Gustavus*, who improving that Opportunity, call'd the Senate at *Stockholm*, to consider of the present State of their Country. The Chancellor told them, that the People had been for many Years so much oppress'd, that they were unable any longer to pay the Taxes necessary for the Defence of the Kingdom, and that the only way left to raise Money for the Subsistence of the Forces, was to take the Two thirds of Tyths, and convert the useless Plate of the Churches into Money, and sell the unnecessary Bells. The Senate approved that Expedient, and the King appointed Commissaries to put in Execution the Declaration that was given accordingly.

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Their proceedings incensed the Bigots, and the Monks spread several Libels against the King, wherein they called him *Heretick* and *Excommunicated*. Those seditious Expressions of the Clergy having animated the Peasants, they took up Arms, and re-took by force their Bells from the Commissioners. *Gustavus* was oblig'd to march into the Country with a great Detachment of his Forces to appease these Commotions, which he compos'd more happily than he had expected.

The Insurrection of the Peasants having not the Success the Clergy propos'd to themselves, they went immediately about another Conspiracy, to dethrone *Gustavus*; and the Bishop of *Lincoping* put a poor Fellow of the Parish of *Biorchastrat* in *Vestania*, upon a Design, which was no ways proportionable to the meanness of his Birth. His Name was *Hans*, and he was but a Groom of the Horses in an *Inn*; he assumed the Name and Title of *Nil Sture*, Son to the late Administrator. That Impostor spoke with a greater Facility, and his Carriage and Behaviour was more Noble and Gentleman-like, than one would have expected from his low Education. He went into *Dalecarlia*, where the Memory of the late Administrator was in great Veneration, and met with a kind Reception from the Inhabitants. He travelled over that Country, and the Peasants engag'd themselves to stand by him, and help him to recover the Dignity and Estate of his Father.

Gustavus presently gueessed at the Authors of that Imposture, and instead of Marching with his Troops against the *Dalecarlians*, as the Clergy desired in order to raise a Civil War, he caus'd the Widow of the Administrator to write to them, that her Son, *Nil Sture*, died about a Year ago, and that the whole City of *Stockholm* had been the Witnesses of his Death and Burial. That Letter had the Effect the King expected; the Peasants being undeceived, forsook that imaginary Prince, who was forced to fly into *Norway*, from whence he was banished by *Frederick* King of *Denmark*. He retired to *Rostock*, but the Magistrate of that Town, who had no Interest to Support him, caus'd him to be Beheaded.

The King being fully satisfied that the Clergy were the chief Promoters of that Imposture, and that they would have declared against him if it had succeeded, and knowing that the

Monks did their utmost to foment Rebellions, under pretence of Begging, forbade them to come out of their Monasteries above twice in the Year, and deposed such *Superiours* of those Religious Houses that were Foreigners, putting in their room his own Subjects. He had afterwards several private Conferences with the Bishops of *Stregness* and *Vesteras*, and gave them such Assurances, that he had no other aim but the true Worship of God; that they surrendered to him their Fortresses 'Tis very like that he made them also great Promises to bring them to that pass.

The Arch-Bishop of *Upsal* would not follow their Example, though he was threatned and confined in a Monastery, and the King despairing of bringing him to any Accommodation, thought fit to remove him out of the way, under pretence of an Embassy into *Poland*. He ordered him to depart and wait for his last Instructions at *Dantzick*; but having tarried there a long time with *Olaus Magnus* his Brother, he set out for *Rome* to complain against *Gustavus*, and acquaint Pope *Clement VII.* with the great danger the Church was expos'd to in *Sweden*.

Most of the other Bishops being as inflexible as their Metropolitan, the King called the States, and the Chancellor told them the King's Design, which was boldly oppos'd by the Bishop of *Lincoping*. However it was resolved that the Bishops should deliver up to the King all their Fortresses, and disband their Troops, that they should have no Right to sit in the Senate, that they should not apply to their own use any Fines or Confiscations, which did only belong to the Crown; that the Plate and useles Bells of Churches should be sold to pay the Debts of the Nation; that the Nobility might re-enter into the Possession of the Estates ingaged by their Fathers to the Clergy, in reimbursing them the Sums they were ingaged for; and lastly, that the two thirds of the Tyths should be apply'd to the Maintenance of the Forces during the War, and of the Hospitals and Schools in time of Peace. The Act of the States was subscribed by the Bishops themselves; though they were sensible, that it was a down-right Abdication of their Dignity.

Gustavus fore seeing the Difficulties that Declaration was like to meet with, resolved to put it in Execution himself, and in order to it, made a Progress into the several Provinces of his King.

Kingdom, with a good body of Horse. *Olaus Petri*, and several other Evangelical Doctors followed him, and Preached in his Presence in the most principal Churches. Their Sermons made such Impressions, that a great number of People turn'd *Lutherans*, and even the Priests themselves, who soon after began to perform the Divine Service in the Vulgar Language, and Married.

The Bishop of *Lincoping* retir'd into *Poland*, and the others remain'd in their Houses without having the Courage to oppose those Innovations, except the Bishop of *Scara*, who took up Arms, and engaged into his Party *Tureio-Hanson*, Grand Marechal of the Crown, and several Lords of *West-Gothland*; but the Peasants had such an Esteem for the King, that they refused to follow the Rebels. The Monks deserted their Monasteries, and those few amongst them who continu'd *Roman Catholics* retir'd into *Dalecarlia*, where the People had declar'd themselves against the Doctrin of *Luther*.

The Bishop of *Scara* repaired thither, as did also *Tureio-Hanson*, who took upon him the Command of the Rebels. He had three Sons, whereof two were with the King, and the Younger was Provost of the Chapter of *Upsal*. This last was very zealous for the Church, and spread many Libels against the King; but the other two continued with *Gustavus*. *Tureio* sent them word to come to him, or to join their Brother; but they refused to comply, and they did not think that the difference of Religion was a sufficient cause to free them from the Duty they ow'd to their rightful Prince, and therefore they continued faithful to their Sovereign.

Gustavus, who knew the necessity of dispersing the Rebels before they were got together, caused his Troops to march by different ways towards the Frontiers of *Dalecarlia*, to surprise them, and avoid the shedding of Blood, which succeeded him as he had expected. The Bishop and *Hanson* fled into *Norway*, and from thence into the *Netherlands*, with the Cruil *Christiern* late King of *Denmark*. The *Dalecarlians* were so frighted to see a great Army in their Country, before they ever heard of its march, that they laid down their Arms, and declared the chief Authors of their Rebellion, who were immediately after Beheaded. The whole Kingdom having thus submitted to
Gustavus,

Gustavus, and the greatest part of the People having embraced the Doctrin of *Luther*, the King himself made publick Profession of that Religion, and named *Olaus Petri* Minister of *Stockholm*, and *Laurence Petri* Arch-Bishop of *Upsal*, who soon after married a Lady pretty near related to that Prince.

The first Ceremony he performed was to Crown *Gustavus*, who being desirous to settle the Uniformity of Religion through his Kingdom, called the Year following, viz. 1529, a General Convocation of the Clergy. They subscribed the famous *Confession of Ausbourg*, and made a solemn Abjuration of the Pope. The common People grumbled a little at these Innovations, and chiefly the Women, who could not suffer the Ceremonies of Baptism, and the Prayers for the Dead to be abolished. *Gustavus*, who knew their Temper, ordered the Ministers to be Latitudinarians on that point, and they grew calm in a short time.

The King had then no other Enemy to fear but *Christiern*, who was continually solliciting *Charles V.* his Brother-in-law to restore him to his former Throne; and therefore he thought he could do nothing better for his Security against the House of *Austria*, than to marry a German Princess. He sent an Envoy to the Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg* to demand his Daughter in Marriage, which was presently agreed upon.

The Ceremonies of the Marriage were hardly over, when News came to him that *Christiern* was Embarking some Troops in *Holland*, whereupon he put all the Kingdom in a good posture of Defence, and acquainted the King of *Denmark* with the Preparations of his Rival; in the mean time *Christiern* met with so dreadful a Storm, that his whole Fleet was in great danger to be cast away; but having been toss'd up and down, he landed at last in *Norway*. *Frederick* had no sooner notice of it, but he sent over as many Forces as he could from *Denmark*, and *Gustavus* order'd his Troops to advance to cover the Frontiers of his Kingdom. The Forces of *Christiern* being not used to so hard a Climate, and wanting many Necessaries, gave ground every where before the *Danes*, and being not able to keep the Field, *Christiern* retired into the little Town of *Congel*, where he was so closely block'd up by the Army of *Frederick*, that his Troops perish'd with Hunger and Hardship; the

the *Danes* having so fortified their Camp, that their Enemies could not have the sad Consolation of dying with Sword in hand. The misery daily increasing in the Town, *Christiern* was forced to Capitulate, and was sent Prisoner to *Copenhagen*, and from thence confin'd to the Castle of *Sunderburg*, where he remain'd fourteen Years.

Christiern III. his Cousin German, Son and Successor to *Frederick*, made his Captivity somewhat more easy, and allow'd him the liberty of Hunting and Fishing, as soon as he had made him a full Renunciation of his Right to the Crowns of *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *Sweden*.

Gustavus being thus deliver'd from all his Enemies, reigned over *Sweden* with great Tranquility, and with as much Authority as if he had inherited the Crown. All the Princes of *Europe*, that had no dependance on the House of *Austria*, gave him all the imaginable Marks of their Esteem. *Francis* I. sent him the Order of *St. Michael*, the only one that was then in *France*, notwithstanding the difference of Religion: The Confederate Princes of the famous League of *Smalcalde*, invited him to enter into their Union for their Common Defence; in short, the only thing that was wanting to compleat the Felicity of *Gustavus*, was to see the Crown settled upon his Children and their Posterity. He proposed the Thing to the Senate, who advis'd him to call the States, and being Assembled at *Vesteras*, they settled the Crown upon *Eric* his Eldest Son, and all his Progeny in a Male Line; provided, that in case the Royal Family was extinguish'd, the Right of Election should devolve again to the Council and the States; and that if there were no Males, but a Princess, she could claim no Right to the Crown, but only a Portion suitable to her Birth.

The People grumbled a little at this *Hereditary Union*, as they call it at this day, and blamed the States for having parted with their former Liberties; but they were weary of Civil Wars, occasion'd by the Election of the Crown; and they thought they could not give too great a Reward to *Gustavus*, who had freed them from the Tyranny of the *Danes*, and raised the Glory of their Nation.

The King having then nothing left to wish, wholly apply'd himself to promote Justice and Trade in his Kingdom. He received into his Harbours all Foreign Ships, built Fortresses on the Frontiers, adorned *Stockholm*, and some other Places with Royal Palaces, made a Progress into all the Provinces of his Kingdom, regulating Religion, and even private Difference among his Subjects. In short, he ruled his Kingdom in time of Peace without Ministers, as he had done in time of War without Generals, and Reigned alone without *Favourite* or *Mistress*, having no other aim, but a true Glory, and the Felicity of his People.

He divided his Succession by his Will among his Sons: he left the Crown to *Eric*, the Dutchy of *Finlandia* to *John*, *West-Gothland* to *Magnus*, and *Sudermania* to *Charles*, upon this Condition, that they should hold those Principalities in Fee from the Crown.

He labour'd under an Internal Ague, which consum'd his Strength by degrees, and yet the very day he dyed, he caus'd his Secretary to write under him a pretty long Memoir, on some State Affairs; and then seeing Death in the face, he call'd his Sons, exhorted them to Union, and to Obey their Eldest Brother, who was to become in few Months their Sovereign. Taking thus his leave of the World, he expir'd in a few Minutes after without any seeming pains. His Body was carried to *Upsal*.

Thus dyed that great Man in the 70th Year of his Age, who may be justly call'd, *Utriusque Fortunæ maximum Exemplar*, and who deserves to be more admired for his constant Practice of Virtue, than for his Fortune: For neither Adversity nor Prosperity could tempt him to an Ill Action.

The Author has added to his Book a Chronological Abridgment of the History of *Sweden*, which is entertaining enough, for it begins no further than in the Year of the World, 1849, which methinks, is a sufficient Antiquity. All Historians are partial on that point for their Country; but I think the *Swedes* have exceeded all Bounds; for if we believe them their Kingdom is the most Ancient of the World, and owes its Foundation to *Magog* Grand-Son to *Noah*. Our Author relates what those Writers say; but lest we should suspect him to give credit

dit to those Tales; he divides his Abridgment into two Parts: The First of which he calls, *The fabulous History of Sweden*, and reaches from that *Epocha* above-mention'd, till the Year of the Nativity of *Christ* 1150, which doubtless will not please the *Swedes*; and the Second goes no further than 1560, in which *Gustavus* dyed.

I have been very long in this Account; but, I hope, the Reader will excuse me, because of the Matter I had in hand, which, in my Opinion, is as entertaining as any that ever I met with. The Book is Printed in *English*, as I am inform'd, and I don't question but it will meet with a favourable Reception amongst us, if the Translation is any ways answerable to the Beauty of the Original, which I dare not expect, considering the bad Translations we have seen of late.

A Letter from Dublin to the Author of the Miscellaneous Letters, giving an Account of some Petrifications, with Animadversions thereupon.

S I R,

I Promised you in my last, dated *Dublin Decemb. 18.* (which I perceive you have done me the honour to Print in your Monthly Papers Numb. 22. Pag. 561. to 566.) to send you some sort of Account of my Observations on the *Gyant's Causey*, in the District of *Colerain*, in the County of *Antrim*, where I have some small Concerns. But since then I have been shewn a Draught and Description of this wonderful Product of Nature, Printed in the *Philosoph. Transact.* N. 212. from p. 169, to p. 182, to which I can add but little; only I must take notice that the *Ingenious Gentleman*, who wrote the Notes upon it, might (at least in my poor Opinion) have rather referr'd this admirable *Fossil* to the *Entrocki*, than to the *Lapis Basaltes*, or *Basanos*; for the Internodia or Joints, do not seem to agree with the latter. It cannot have been the Vertebres or Joints of any Water or Land Animal left there by a Flood, for

the Magnitude of the Articulations, and the Situation of the Thing evince the contrary at first sight. 'Tis an *Original Fossil* of a Stupendous Figure and Dimensions, and proves the Art, Power, and Variety of Nature in her Subterraneous Workmanship, especially in her forming of figur'd Stones, that have no Relation to the parts of Animals and Vegetables, as the *Astroites*, *Trochites*, *Belemnites*, *Lapis Judaicus*, *Pyrites*, *Stalactites*, *Selinites*, the several *Crystals*, *Spars*, *Fluors*, and many others.

Of the *Petrifications* I have by me, you have here a short Catalogue with some general Reflections. 'Tis an imperfect Skretch, not fit for publick View. Things of this nature are not to be finish'd in this Kingdom.

- I. *Pecten Lapideus*, *Gesner de Fossil. Pag. 169, Fig. 1. Pecten e pyrite J. Baubini de Lapid. Figurat. Pectinices D. Plot. Hister. Natural. Oxoniens. p. 103, 104. Tab. 4. N. 10. vel 12. Fortè Pectinices rarioribus Istriis, D. Lister de Cochlit. & Lapid. Bivalvibus, p. 242. Tab. 9. Fig. 48. Fortè Pectinices Melitenfis vel Veronensis Mus. Wormian. p. 88. The Escallop Shell Stone.*
- II. *Conchites triquetrus rostro Columbino, D. Floid alias Lhwyd. apud D. Lister in Icon. Conchylior. Fol. Lond. 1688.*
- III. *Mytuloides, D. Plot. Hist. Natur. Oxon. Tab. V. Fig. I, II. Pag. 105. Conchites Mytuloides, D. Lister. de Cochlit. p. 235. Tab. 8. Fig. 39. The Muscle-Shell Stone.*
- IV. *Ostracites, D. Plot. Ibid. p. 105. Tab. 4. Fig. 19. Ostracites Maximus rugosus & asper, D. Lister. Ibid. p. 236. Tab. 8. Fig. 43. The Oyster shell Stone.*
- V. *Pectunculites Subsphœricus e Saxo calcis plumbifero, D. Lister. de Lap. bivalv. p. 241. Tab. 9. Fig. 55. Cockle-shell Stone.*
- VI. *Strombites longus, qui assimilis est cochleæ aquaticæ, exemplo in tenue Turbinis instar deficiens, Kentman. No. menclatur.*

menclatur. Fossil. p. 32, 33. Strombites Boet. de Boot. & Joan. de Laet. de Lapid. p. 178. Turbinated or wreathed Shell-stone.

VII. *Buccinum lapideum striatum, seu Buccinites magnus, ventricosus, & rugosus, D. Lister. de Lap. Turbinat. p. 214. Tab. 7. Fig. 11. The Trumpet shell Stone.*

VIII. *Cornu Ammonis, seu Ophiomorphites in lapide Fissili, J. Bauhin. de Lap. Figur. Tab. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10. Snake-stones.*

IX. *Nautilus Lapidus Chiocci in Mus. Calceolar. p. 415, 416. The Sailer, or Porcellane Shell-stone.*

X. Of the *Brontiae, Ombriae, and Echinites*, I have two Species by me. *Sea urchin Shell Stones; Serpents Eggs, Sea Buttons, Cap Stones.*

XI. *Belemnites, Lapis Lyncurius, quibusdam Dactylus Idæus, Boet. de Boot. & Joh. de Laet. Thunderbolt, Arrow-head, Finger-stone.*

XII. *Lapis Judaicus, Gesner. de Fossil. p. 128, 129. Agricola de Fossil. Boet. de Boot. p. 408, 409. J. de Laet. p. 136, 137. Tecolichos Plinij. Jew-Stones. I have three or four Species of this.*

XIII. Of the *Trochitæ* (call'd by some *Rock Plants*) of the *Entrochi* (or *Jointed Stones*, by some *St. Cuthbert's Beads*) of the *Asteriæ* (or *Star stone Columns*) of the *Astroitiæ* (or *Star-stone Coralloides*) I preserve great variety of them all. See the Figures and Descriptions of the two first by Dr. Lister in the *Phil. Transact. N. 100. Tab. 1. p. 6181*, to p. 6191. Numb. 129. p. 724, to p. 742. By Mr. Beaumont, also *Philosoph. Transact. N. 150. p. 276*. By the same Mr. Beaumont. Of the Two latter, the Figures and Histories are extant in most Writers of figur'd Stones, as Gesner, Boet, Laet, Bauhine, Wormius, Plot, Boccone, and many others.

- XIV. Glossopetra Maj. & Min. *J. Fran. Habelæ in Descript. Maltæ. Item, Tho. Bartholin. in Dissertat. Melitens. The Tongue-stone, or rather Teeth stone.*
- XV. Lapis Bufonis, *Boet. de Boot, p. 301. J. de Laet. p. 98, 99. Batrachites, Gesner. de Figur. Lapid. Cap. 13. p. 161. Bufonites Quorundam. The Toad stone, or rather the Stone-Grinder. Sir George Ent first prov'd this Stone to be the Dens Molaris of a Fish.*
- XVI. Carcinites *Mus. Soc. Reg. Angl. p. 255. Pagurus Lapidus Chiocci in Mus. Calceolar. p. 430. Fig. Ibid. The Crab-Stone.*
- XVII. Dendro Potamites, *Mus. Soc. Reg. Angl. p. 268. Tab. 20. Pietra di Sinai ò Imboscata, Ferrant. Imperat. Histor. Natural.*
- XVIII. Lignum Fossile seu Arbor Lapidosa Chiocci *in Mus. Calceolar. Fig. p. 422. For such sort of Fossil Plants, see Gesner. de Figur. Lap. p. 124, to p. 132. Lachmund de Admirand. Fossil. p. 60, 61. Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire.*
- XIX. Fungites seu Tuberoides, *D. Plot. Histor. Natural. Oxon. p. 124. Tab. VI. Fig. I. The Mushroom Stone. I have some of the true Fossil Trees of the same, Dr. Plot's History of Stafford. p. 214, to p. 220. dug up and down the Kingdom of Ireland.*
- XX. Muscus Pyxidatus Lapideus, *D. Plot. Histor. Nat. Agræ Staffordiens, p. 190. Tab. XII. Fig. 7. The Cupped Moss-Stone.*
- XXI. Pilosella Lapidea, *D. Frid. Lachmund. de Admirand. Fossil. p. 30. Fig. VI. Mock creeping Mouse-Ear. Consult Steno in his Prodomus, p. 93, 94, 95.*

XXII. Cornu Cervinum Lapideum *Chisc. in Mas. Calceolar.*
p. 415. *Horn Stones.*

XXIII. Cératites non ramosus Nobis, Unicornu Fossile, seu
Ebur Fossile *Lachmund. de Fossil.* p. 67. *Bone Stones.*

XXIV. Lap's scissilis in quo Herbae Capillares, D. Ray *Tra-*
etat. Physico Theolog. & D. Floyd seu *Lbwyl* in *Camdeni Bri-*
tan. p. 692, 693. Fig. p. 697. N. 28, 29. *Slate Fern, or*
Fern-stones. I have many other exact Figures and Tex-
tures of several Plants in Earth, Marble, and other Sub-
terraneous Bodies.

XXV. Junci Lapidei, Equisetum Lapideum, Arundo Lapi-
dea. *Stone-Rush; Horse-tail Stone; Reed Stone.* Of these I
keep many Varieties. They seem to be of the *Coral*, or
Coralloides kind.

XXVI. Several Stones resembling *Peas* and *Pods*, which Mr.
Lbwyl or *Floyd* Keeper of the *Ashmolean Museum*, used to
call *Pisolithos* and *Siliquastrum*, during my Abode at *Oxford*.
These are common in this Country.

The Discovery and Observation of these *Exuviae*, and Parts
of Sea and Land Animals, thrown upon and buried under
Ground, is very Ancient, and was well known to the first Ages,
as appears by *Herodotus*, *Polybius*, *Ovid*, *Strabo*, *Pausanias*, *Pompo-*
nus Mela de Numidiâ, *Pliny*, *Solinus*, *Plutarch*, *Athenæus*, *Isidorus*,
Tertullian, *Olympiodorus*, *Nicolaus Damascenus*, and many others,
in whose Writings there are many Passages relating to Marine
Shells, and other Bodies found in the Midland Countries of
Italy, *Greece*, *Asia Minor*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, and *Numidia*. I confess that
the Original Books are not at present by me, so you must not
expect the particular Authentick Quotations out of them, but
you may soon turn to them by the several Citations of
Gesner, and *Aldrovand.* *Gesn. de Piscib. Tiguri Edit.* p. 309,
310. Also up and down that worthy Book where the *Crusta-*
ceous, and *Testaceous* kinds are treated of, as also in the Hi-
story

story of *Sharks and Dogs*. Look *Aldrovand de Testaceis Francofurt. Edit. Lib. 3. p. 79, 80, 81.* Also his *Museum Metallicum*, and *Gesner's Collection of Authors de Fossil. Lapid. Figurat. 8vo.*

These same Marine Productions, and parts of Terrestrial Creatures lodged in the Earth, have been since detected in most parts of the known World, by Navigators, Travellers, and Natural Enquirers, as *Olearius in Asia*, *Sir John Narborough in Southern America*, *Mr. Clayton in Virginia*, and many others. In *Europe* scarce any place free of them; nor that they may be more frequent in our Division than in the rest, but because this part abounds with Observing Persons, and Natural Writers. Besides the Authors mentioned by me in the fore-going Catalogue, you may meet with Observations on this Subject in *Cardan, Scaliger, Guilandinus, Alexander ab Alexandro, Orosius, Goropius Becanus, Fracastorius, Agricola, Celsus, Fabius Columna, Camden, Speed, Gassendus, Majolus, Mentzelius, Ramazzini, Reiskius*, and many others. But amongst the *Moderns* I have only met with two, who have been diligent and nice in this Inquiry, by comparing the *Fossil Shells* and their *Stones* with the *Life* it self, I mean, *Nicholas Steno a Dane*, and *Paul Boccone a Sicilian*; who both agree that these *Fossil Parts* of Aquatick Animals agree in every minute particular with the living *Archetypes* themselves, (therefore of the same Original) as in the same Pores, Lines, Threds, Striæ, Tendons, Sutures, Fibres, Teeth, *Lamellæ*, Figures, &c. V. *Steno Myolog Spec. in which de Anatom. Canis Carchat. p. 116. Histor. 9. also p. 130 Conjectur. VI. Consult at the same time his Prodomus, English Edition, by Mr. Oldenburgh, p. 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89. to p. 93. where he goes on to solve the Phænomena of Plants found under ground, or inclos'd in stony Substances, to pag. 96. Read also Boccone up and down in his Recherches and Observations Natural, Octavo, 1674. with many Figures.*

No change in the Center of Gravity, no Inundation of Water, no Deluge, no Earth-quakes, no Concussion or Shock upon or in our Globe, could possibly convey these Shells, Crusts, Teeth, Vertebres, and other Bones, Herbs, Trees, &c. all over the Earth so deep into its Bowels, amidst the Quarries and Rocks very remote from the Sea, to the very bottom of
and

and below the highest and hardest Mountains, without supposing with *Steno*, the Mass of Earth to have been once covered, and mingled with Water, and afterwards to subside in those several *Beds, Strata, or Layers* of Sand, Stone, Clay, Marble, Slate, Chalk, &c. of which our present Globe seems to be made up, and in which the greater Bodies contained, do for the most part observe the Laws of Gravity, both as to the Situation of each Body by it self; and as to the site of various Bodies amongst themselves. *Steno* in his *Prodromus*, English Edit. pag. 38. Who proceeds to give the Origine of Mountains from the Change, Elevation, and Disruptions of the *Strata*, p. 45. as also of the General Deluge from that vast Sphere of Waters, included in the middle of the Earth, p. 104, 105. *Prodrom.*

The Time, in which this *Stenonian Dissolution*, and subsiding of the Earth was brought about, is not yet unfolded, for it cannot be that celebrated Flood in the Days of *Noah*, (which the Sacred Writer describes so exactly, and divinely) as will appear to any Reader who will compare the Histories: Neither can it be from the Original Chaos, as Mr. Ray seems willing to believe in his *Three Physico Theological Discourses*, second Edition. For in that primitive confusion of Solids in Water, Things could not be then arriv'd to that Growth, and Age, and Number, in which we now view them in under Ground, and in the Sacred Deluge there was no levelling or sinking down of the Mountains; no Dissolution or taking up of all the Materials of the Globe into that vast Fluid; but all appear'd pure Water, and the Hills and Earth continued much the same as before the Deluge. But that there hath been such a general Mixture of our Earth with the vast Fluid of Water. (as *Steno* conjectures in both his Ingenious Tracts, viz. *Anatomy of a Shark*, and his *Prodromus to a Discourse of the several Changes of the Earth*) is, I think, a Demonstration to any Man, who is but half a Philosopher, to which Title the Author of the *Two Essays from Oxford, concerning the Errors about the Creation, Flood, Peopling of the World, &c.* can hardly pretend; For he most unphilosophically lays down, that Shells, Plants, Insects, and other Seminal Creatures may sometimes, and in some places be form'd and produced without Seminal Parents, for which he would have done well to have brought forth either his own

or other Mens Observations, for his sole Authority is of no Consideration or Weight with me, though dogmatically and magisterially set off. See the Account of his absurd Discourse in *Numb. 22. of those Miscellan. Let. Vol. I. Pag. 561, to P. 566.* I cannot but Wonder, that a Gentleman bred in such a famous *University*, should vent such Heterodox and inconsistent *Pesitions*, which any Man of a small insight into Natural Philosophy may soon confute; for *Swammerdam, Malpighi, Leuwenhoeck*, and many others, have put this *Controversy* beyond all doubt.

There may be one considerable *Objection* raised against the Opinion I here embrace from the Accidents and Consequences of *Earth-quakes*, recorded in faithful and Authentick *Historians*, some of which have been ocular Witnesses of the Fact, and that is upon some of those prodigious Commotions of the *Earth*, great quantities of Water have been thrown up with several sorts of Marine *Shell Fish*, and other *Spoils* of the Sea all over the adjacent Country, which seems to prove an *Abyss* of Water underneath, holding a regular Communication with the *Ocean*; and this may solve the *Grand Probleme* of Subterraneous *Shells* and *Plants*, from *Dr. Burnet's Hypothesis*: For the *Earth* by falling into the great *Abyss* (replenish'd with all Aquatick Creatures) or by being torn, rent, and open'd in every *Quarter*, the several *Inhabitants* of that *Sphere* of Water under ground might be cast up and forced into the Bowels of the *Earth*, where they are found oftentimes broken, mangled, and confused, as though they had not subsided in any orderly Method, or according to any Laws of *Hydrostaticks*, or *Gravity*, but had rather been thrown up by some sort of *impulse*, or other force.

To this I answer, That *Earth-quakes* have not been so universal and so violent in all parts of the *Globe*, as to produce such Effects aforementioned; neither can I conceive how such *Earth-quakes* should convey these *Bodies* into Quarries, Rocks, and Beds of *Earth* that are whole, entire, unbroken, and undivided, except with their Horizontal and Perpendicular *Fissures*. Besides, how can all sorts of *Fish*, and *Sea insects*, live under ground in such an imaginary *Ocean*, whose Situation could not be adapted to the several ways of their Feedings, Breedings, Breathings, and other parts of their *Animal Oeconomy's*? The aforesaid Concussions and openings of the *Earth* might
dislodge

dislodge and cast up some *Shells* out of the several *Strata*, but scarce any fresh ones from the great *Abyss*.

Another *Grand Objection* is raised by the *Author of the two Essays from Oxford*, upon account of getting together, preserving, and afterwards dispersing the several *Creatures* to their respective *Continents* and *Islands*, before, in, and after this *General Change* made in the State of the *whole Earth*: To which if some *abler Pen* will not return a suitable *Reply*; I shall take up the *Cudgels*, and encounter the *Gentleman*, though he is not worthy so much Honour. But they, whom it most concerns, will not (I hope) neglect to vindicate *Themselves* and the *Truth*.

As for the *Subterraneous Shells*, and their *figur'd Stones*, and the *Fossil Vegetables*, which are not to be sampled or match'd either at Sea or Land; no very strong Arguments can be deduced from thence against the *Stenonian Hypothesis*. First, because we know not half the Products of the *Ocean*, and *Earth*; how many *Fish*, *Shell Insects*, and *Plants*, have and will always escape our knowledge: What if many are lost; the remains are a sufficient shew of the Power and Glory of the *Almighty Creator*. 'Tis enough that the Ingenious Author, Dr. *Steno*, hath demonstrated these *Solids*, viz. *Shells*, *Teeth*, *Vertebres*, other *Bones*, *Plants*, &c. found included in other *Solids* of *Sand*, *Clay*, *Marle*, *Chalk*, *Slate*, *Marble*, and *Stone*, to have once been the real parts of *Animals* and *Vegetables*, brought there by having been promiscuously mixt in a vast Fluid of *Water*, and afterward settling down with other *Bodies* according to their respective *Gravities*. 'Tis a good Vindication of that *Author* and his *Conjectures*, which I must embrace, till better are found out; for I can never be perswaded that there could happen such an exact Conformity of every part between these underground, and those at Sea, and upon the Land, unless they had really been the very *Things* which they represent in every minute Particular; and how they could be lodged so deep in so many different *solid Beds*, without supposing the *whole* to have once been in a State of *Fluidity*, for my part, I cannot divine: But then why (says the *Author of the Essays from Oxford*) were not the *Plants* and *Testaceous Bodies* all taken to pieces, dissolv'd, and mixt promiscuously with the *Metals* and *Stones*? To which I answer, Their different *Textures* preserv'd them whole and undivided.

*The Progress of Physick, containing a Collection
of useful Observations for the Practical Part;
With a Character of all the Works which relate
to the Theory of that Science.*

THe scope of this Work, whereof for the future some particular Account will be published on the Sixteenth Day of every Month, is to relate Experiments and such Remedies, as have been used in various Distempers. The first Observation is concerning Fevers which were raging, the two Years last past,

The Second part giveth an Account of a Child, which for six or seven Years was fastened to the Womb, and at last came forth at an opening at the bottom of the Mother's Belly, occasion'd by a Dropsy.

The Third contains some Observations on a Membranous *Kystis*, of the thickness of a Crown-piece, which Mr. *du Chesne* a Surgeon, did observe in the bottom of a Woman's Womb.

The Fourth, is about a Tumour on the Knee.

The Fifth containeth an Hypothesis of Mr. *Froment*, where he is utterly exploded, and the followers of *Descartes* are not spared.

The Sixth, giveth us a Relation of a Mule, which brought forth a Colt near the City of *Nismes*, in *July* last.

The Last, explaineth the Cause of the Pyramid-like Figure, which attends the budding of Corn, the Sprigs of Plants, the Flame of a Candle, and generally all the Liquid Bodies, whose Particles move together in a Parallel Line, and with an equal Strength within a certain Medium wherewith they cannot mingle.

*An Abstract of a Letter, Written by Monsieur
Cauroy, Physician of Beauvais.*

IN all the Authors, whether Ancient or Modern, who have written concerning the Error of Nature in some Productions of Mankind, its Master-piece, I never met with any thing more strange and surprizing, than what I saw on the 20th of September last.

I was called about Seven in the Morning, by one Mr. *Bourillon* a Mason of this Town, to give some relief to *Magdalen Callopin* his Wife, who had been for some time in Labour. I prescribed her some Remedies, and the Night following her Child came partly forth, the Feet presenting first, whereby it was Christned. Each Foot had seven Toes very well shap'd, both the great Toes of each Foot being join'd together, and the other five Toes were separate one from another. The Right-hand had eight Fingers, the two Fingers next each Thumb being join'd together, likewise the little Finger was joined to its next Neighbour. The Left-hand had only seven Fingers, the two next to the little Finger being joined together, the rest were separate.

Both Hands were bended inward about the Wrist, and could not be stretch'd, and the Palm of each Hand, as well as the Sole of the Feet, being three times as big as Nature, the Bones thereof serving for a Foundation to so many Toes and Fingers. The Child's Head proving most laborious to the Woman, and very troublesome to us, was also the cause of our greatest Astonishment; having at the very first observed, that the Head was Monstrous both in bigness and shape, we were fain to use some Violence to bring it forth; and because we were sure that this Child was dead, we thought of nothing else but to save the poor Woman's Life: But whilst the Mother strain'd, and we endeavour'd to assist her, the Head, through its extraordinary bigness, being divided from the Body, remain'd in the Womb. *Margaret Cermoise*, a sworn Midwife of this Town, found a way to turn it, and brought down the Crown of the Head,

being desired so to do by Mr. *Fournier* a very able Surgeon, having all the parts required by *Celsus*, lib. 7. for a compleat Artist. Mr. *Fournier* having open'd the Skull with an *Uncus*, there came out about five or six Pints of Water, whereby this monstrous Head was extracted with more ease, though after the coming out of the Water, it was still as big as a full grown Man's Head.

The Woman being thus deliver'd, we did examine the bigness of the Child's Head, whose Deformity and extraordinary bigness did surprize us alike. The Bones of the Skull, which were soft and bruised, did lye at the top of one another, and were bended through the straitness of the Passage, the Water within the Head that kept them up having been let out. But our Amazement was much greater, when we saw the defects that were in the Face ; for the Face was quite flat and plain, without any appearance of a Nose, except two little holes in the room of it. There were no Cavities for the Eyes, but only two slits, hardly to be seen, wherein there was no Balls, but only some of the White of the Eyes. Instead of Ears, there was only the quarter part of a fleshy Circle, which did shew no more than the Impression of a Nail in the Palm of one's Hand. In fine, instead of a Mouth there was a great slit, whose upper end began just under the place where the Nose should have been, and grew wider downwards, and the Lips were flat without any Elevation. In short, this Face was more like to that of a great Thornback, than a Human Face.

In the opening of this Head, we found less Brain than there should have been in it, and the substance thereof was softer than usually, which might be attributed to the quantity of Water contain'd before within the Skull. We had no time to satisfy further our Curiosity : This Woman who hath at present almost perfectly recovered, had been very much out of order during the three last Months of her bigness.

To this surprising Case, I will add two or three Observations, which *Mary Moüy*, another Midwife of this Town, and a Woman of good repute and honesty hath communicated to me, and which are confirmed by Witnesses, whom she hath produced.

About a Year ago, she did lay the Wife of an Artificer of of this Town, of a Child, which coming forth in its due time, but dead, was carried to her House, and shewed to Mr. *Fournier* Chirurgeon, who did examine it. This Child had all its upper and middle Parts in a due Situation, and a natural Shape, as far as the Navel, under which there issued out, about the lower part of the Belly, a Leg well shaped, and the Foot it self, representing that of a Calf, without any distinction of Sex.

The said *Mouy* hath also told me, that five Months since she had laid a Shoe-maker's Wife of such another Child at six Months, with this difference, the Leg appeared retain'd and enclosed within the lower part of the Belly, the Foot being clearly seen through the Skin, which was ready to break to make room for it to come out. This Relation hath been confirmed by an Apothecary's Widow, who was at the Labour. This Midwife saith further, that five Years ago she had laid two Women, each of a Child, without a Head or any thing like it; the Bodies whereof were however perfect in all other parts. In fine, she hath assured me, that about nine or ten Years ago, a Woman after strange and tearing Pains in her Belly, being taken with a violent Flouding, did send for her, and that she did lay her of a Monster, which was perfectly like a hairy Monkey, which she did huddle up in the Clouts.

Institutio Philosophica ad faciliorem veterum ac recentiorum Philosophorum Lectionem comparata, In 12°. 4th Vol. Paris, 1695.

Most of the Philosophers who have obliged the World with their Treatises on Philosophy, are meer Sectaries, and follow the Doctrin of particular Men, as of *Aristotle*, *Descartes*, *Gassendus*, &c. so that one ought to have a whole Library to be tolerably inform'd of the various Opinions of the Chiefs of those Sects. The Learned Author of this Treatise seems to be one of those Philosophers described by *Picus Mirand.* under the
name

name of *Electores Philosophi*; for without sticking to any particular Sect, he has borrow'd from the Ancient and Modern what he has thought more reasonable to make up this Philosophical Institution, which will prove very useful, and save young Students in Universities much time and trouble.

The Treatise of *Logick* is very short, and yet contains in few words the substance of several Voluminous Works or *Ideas* on the Errors of our Judgments, and the remedy to correct them, the Rules of Reasoning, and the manner of handling a Subject, or to criticise it.

The Author divides his Metaphysics into two Parts, the first whereof contains four Chapters, and is called *Ontologia*, wherein he explains all the general Notions of *Being*, its Attributes and Causes. He does not forget to mention the *occasional Causes*, which are so convenient and of so great use in the New-Philosophy, and the chief Axioma's used in all Sciences.

The second Part called *Pneumatologia*, treats of God, Angels, and the Soul of Man, and reports in few words whatever we know of the two first, but he enlarges himself on the latter. He explains the nature of our Souls, and proves its distinction from the Body, and Immortality; and then speaks of its *Ideas*, according to the *Epicureans*, *Peripateticians*, and *Cartesians*. He takes a particular notice of the Opinion of the Author of the *Search after Truth*, whom he seems highly to value, and concludes this second Part by the Examination of *Liberty* and natural *Habits*.

Next to Metaphysics comes a little Treatise divided into six Books, containing the Elements of Geometry. That Science was formerly neglected in Schools, but a little Reading is sufficient to convince any Man that it is impossible to understand the ancient or modern Philosophy, without some acquaintance with the Principles of Geometry. The Author tells us, besides wherein lies the difficulty of the *Quadrature* of the Circle, and the Duplication of a *Cube*, which have not yet been found out, notwithstanding that many have pretended to that discovery.

Physicks are here divided into three Parts, and each Part into five Sections. The first treats of the Body in general, of its Nature, Existence and Principles, or Elements, either sensible or insensible according to the Doctrin of the ancient and modern

dern Philosophers and of Chymists. Then the Author considers the first qualities of Bodies, which are Magnitude, Motion, Quiet, Situation and Figure, and reports many curious Observations on Motion. He explains the Science of Weighing, or *Staticks*, *Hydrostaticks*; the various sorts of Pumps, the weight of the Air, the Experiments of the *Pneumatical* Machine, the Barometer, and concludes this part by an Explanation of the sensible qualities, *viz.* Light Colours, Heat and Cold, intermixing the Notions of ancient Philosophers, into the curious Observations of the most inquisitive Virtuoso's of this Age. Mr. Boyle is here often mentioned with the respect due to his great Parts, and Personal Merits.

The second Part of Physicks concerns inanimate Bodies, as Heaven, Meteors and Fossils, and gives us a pretty large and exact Idea of all that belongs to Cosmography, as the various System's of the World; *Descartes Hypothesis* concerning the formation of the Universe; the Opinions of the Learned on the Phenomena's of fix'd Stars, the Spots of the Sun, the Ring of Saturn, the *Sattelites* of Jupiter, and the distance and Magnitude of Stars and Planets. The Author confutes in this place Judicial Astrology, the virtue of *Talismans*, the influence of the Climacterical Year, and explains all that belongs to the Kalender, as the Golden Number, Cycle of the Sun, the Indictio, the Julian Period, and the Epact. He then undertakes the Explanation of the Meteors of the Air, as Lightning, Thunder, and the Rainbow, and comes down to our Earth, whereupon he gives us the Principles of Geography; the manner of taking the Latitude of any place by the Elevation of the Pole, and the Longitude by the *Satellites* of Jupiter. He treats also of the flowing and ebbing of the Sea, of the original of Fountains, Salt and Minerals, which gives him occasion to discourse on the nature of *Aqua fortis*, and the way of making Glais. He speaks also of Precious Stones, Metals, Load-stone, and the Philosophers Stone, of the Opinions of Alchymists, or *Rosicrucians*, of the fixation of Quick-silver, and of the *Aurum potable*.

The third Part concerns the animated Body, and treats in the first place of Plants, of their parts, nutrition, respiration, and circulation of their Juices, Virtues and Proprieties, Distempers and Death. Animals are the next subject Matter of his Examination, whereupon he makes a long discourse on the Souls of Beasts, their Formation in Eggs, and whatever belongs to the sensitive

sitive Nature, fairly and impartially relating the chief Arguments made on that famous question of the Soul of Brutes.

The Author examines in the next place the Human Body, and treats of the Function of the Brains, the original of Sinews, the natural and voluntary Motions, Passions, Habits, outward and inward Senses, Opticks, *Dioptrique*, *Catoptrique*, Respiration, Sanguification, Circulation of the Blood, and *Transfusion*.

Morals make the last part of this Treatise, and are handl'd even with a greater care than the rest. Every one knows the necessity of inspiring Youth with good and solid Principles for the conduct of this Life; and therefore our Author laying aside all useless and vain questions, establishes the chief end of Man, which must needs lye in the Possession of the *Sovereign Good*. He discourses afterwards on humane Actions, and gives an Idea of the natural, positive, divine and humane Laws, laying down some general Maxims, which may serve us as a *North star* in our Doubts. He examines also the famous Question, whether or no there are some indifferent humane Actions, that is to say, that are neither good nor bad in themselves, and having impartially related what is said pro and con, he leaves it to the Reader's Judgment. He closes his Treatise by an Application of the Rules he has laid down to the chief Duties of Man in relation to God, himself, and his Neighbour.

The Author had design'd to stop here, and put an end to his Book, but having observed that many are still fond of those thorny, unintelligible and useless Questions, which he has laid aside; he has thought fit to compile them at the latter end of his Work, and therein one may see all the Questions concerning the Principles, Causes, Proprieties, and *Univocation* of Being, the *Universale à parte rei*, and all such other tedious matters, which take up so considerable a time in Universities.

All Questions are treated by Arguments, Objections and Answers, and the Stile is as easy and clear as the Subject could bear it, the Author having banished as much as possible the barbarous Terms which are commonly met with in works of this nature. There are some *Theses* at the latter end of each Part.

I ought to have already taken notice of the Preface, which discovers the great Reading of our Author, for he has therein traced the progress of the Various Sects of Philosophers, from the very original of Philosophy down to our Time.

A Catalogue of Books lately Printed at London.

The History of the Revolutions of Sweden, occasioned by the change of Religion and Alteration in the Government in that Kingdom; done out of French. 8°. Printed for A. Swall, and T. Child.

The Artificial Clock-Maker: A Treatise of Watch and Clock-Work; Wherein the Art of Calculating Numbers for most sort of Movements is explained, to the Capacity of the Unlearned: Also the History of Clock-work, both Ancient and Modern, &c. by W. D. M. A. Printed for J. Knapton.

The Works of the most Reverend Dr. John Tillotson, late Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury; Containing 54 Sermons and Discourses on several Occasions, together with the Rule of Faith. Collected into one Vol. To which is added, an Alphabetical-Table of the Principal Matters. In Fol. Printed for B. Aylmer, and W. Rogers.

Thirty Two Discourses on several Divine Subjects, both Doctrinal and Practical, by the late Reverend David Clarkson, B. D. In Fol. Printed for T. Parkhurst.

An Abridgment of Mr. Lock's Essay of Humane Understanding, by John Wynne. 8°. Printed for A. and J. Churchill.

Some Remarks upon Mr. Lock's Book, in Answer to Mr. Lownds, and several other Books and Pamphlets concerning Coin, by Sir Richard Temple. 4°. Printed for R. Baldwin.

Neglected Vertue: Or, the Unhappy Conqueror; a New Play Acted by his Majesty's Servants. 4°. Printed for H. Rhodes, R. Parker, and S. Brisco.

The Tryals and Condemnation of Charnock, King, and Keyes, for the Horrid and Execrable Conspiracy to Assassinate his Sacred Majesty King William, in order to a French Invasion of this Kingdom; who upon full Evidence were found Guilty of High-Treason, at the Old Baily, March 11th 1695. Together with a true Copy of the Paper delivered by them to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex at the time of Execution. Fol. Price 2 s. 6 d. Printed for S. Heyrick, and Isaac Cleave.

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An Impartial Account of the Horrid and detestable Conspiracy, to Assassinate his Majesty *K. William*, raise a Rebellion in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and to Encourage an Invasion from *France*. 4^o. Printed for *J. Salisbury*.

The Quakers set in a true Light, in order to give the Nation a clear sight of what they hold concerning *Jesus of Nazareth*. The Scriptures, Water-Baptism, the Lord's Supper, Magistracy, Ministry, Laws and Government; Historically Collected out of the most approved Authors, from the Year of their Rise 1650, to 1696, by *Francis Bugg Senior*. Sold by *Ch. Brome*.

An Account of Sweden; Together with an Extract of the History of the Kingdom, divided into several Chapters, viz. Of *Sweden* in general; Of their Provinces and Cities, Laws, Universities, Marriages and Funerals; The Royal Family and Court Government, Privy-Council, States, Revenue, Forces, Trade, Conquest, Interests, &c. By a Gentleman many Years residing there. 8^o. Printed for *T. Goodwin*.

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